

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight  
Sun-lined and wind-torn, red and blue and white.  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Roused and blood-red the stripes forever gleam!  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good firefisher's dream!

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious garden of the day, a shelter through the night!

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as heart beat and fife shrilly pipe!  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky!  
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## U. S. CRUISERS TO HAMBURG

British and American Warships Enter the Elbe to Protect Steamers Loaded With Foodstuffs.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—Four British and American cruisers have entered the Elbe, en route to Hamburg, to protect steamers loaded with foodstuffs. It was reported here. Several large steamers have left Königsberg, bound for London.

New York, Feb. 6.—The state department, which recently refused to issue passports to the three American Socialists elected by their party to attend the International Socialist congress at Bern, has granted passports to two of the delegates. Socialists announced here last night.

## MAN DIES IN SCHOOL FIRE

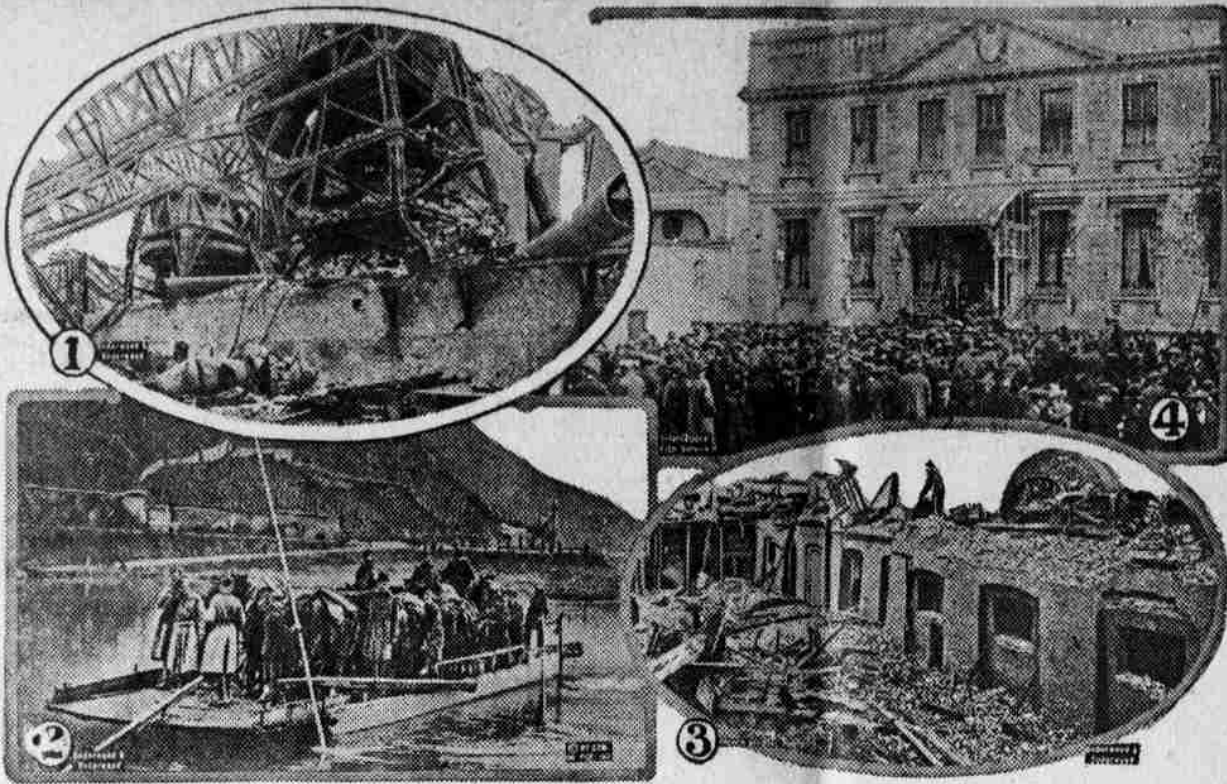
One Hundred Children Rescued by Firemen at Oakdale, Pa.—Several Persons Missing.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—One man is known to have been burned to death, several persons are missing and 100 children were rescued by firemen when the South side public school at Oakdale, near here, was destroyed by fire shortly after nine o'clock in the morning.

**Nitro Plant to Be Sold.**  
Charleston, W. Va.—Word has been received by the Chamber of Commerce that the \$75,000,000 smokeless powder plant at Nitro, 14 miles from Charleston, will be sold in large part to private parties. The information came from the War Department. It further was announced that a commission headed by Major Joyce, after completing a survey of the plant at Nitro and another factory at Nashville, Tenn., had recommended that the Nashville plant be retained in its entirety for the manufacture of explosives.

**Uncle Sam Increases Wages.**  
Toolmakers and machinists at the United States arsenal, Watertown, Mass., will receive a wage increase averaging 4 to 5 cents an hour. Toolmakers will receive, under a new schedule, 68 to 80 cents an hour, while the machinists will get 64 to 76 cents an hour. The government is taking steps to attract skilled workmen to the arsenal.

**\$4,550,000 for Dry Dock.**  
A bill appropriating \$4,550,000 for purchase by the navy department of the dry dock now being built at Boston by the state of Massachusetts and 100 acres of adjoining land, has been passed by the house of representatives and sent to the senate.



1 and 3—Examples of the way in which the retiring Germans wilfully destroyed the coal mine workings in northern France. 2—Battery F, Seventh field artillery, of the American army of occupation having a boat ride on the Rhine. 4—The Mansion house, Dublin, where the Sinn Fein "Irish parliament" meets.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Captured German Colonies Are to Be Placed Under International Control.

## WILSON'S PLAN IS ADOPTED

British Dominions Protest in Vain—Mandatories of League of Nations Will Rule the Territories—Little Progress With Russian Problem.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's lost colonies occupied much of the time and attention of the peace delegates last week, and the result of their deliberations apparently was that those colonies, and probably some of the territories that are to be lopped off the Turkish empire, are to be internationalized by being entrusted to governments designated as "mandatories" by the league of nations. These mandatories presumably will have a certain liberty of action in executing their control of the colonies, and the league, it is supposed, will enforce, by safeguards, a system very similar in effect to the British colonial administration.

This disposition of the former German possessions, if it is finally accepted by the peace conference, will prove another triumph for President Wilson, for while he has yielded somewhat in compromise, it is mainly his idea. The British imperial cabinet accepted his theory, despite the strenuous objections of the representatives of the British dominions, and the adhesion of France also was announced. Japan was not very well pleased, and neither was Italy.

In another way this decision, if made, vindicates Mr. Wilson's ideas, for it is admitted that the creation and maintenance of the league of nations is necessary to carry out the colonial plan, and the president asserts that, inasmuch as the league was unanimously agreed to, it is necessary to turn the colonies over to the league under the protectorate of the nations best fitted to hold them.

The question of the German colonies developed the most serious diplomatic contest the conference has engaged in, and at the time of writing the end of the fight was not in sight. Those colonies were Germany's greatest asset, and some of the allied nations had counted on them to make up in part their immense financial expenditures in the war. Secret agreements had been entered into giving Australia and New Zealand the German possessions south of the equator and giving Japan the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Despite the action of the British imperial war cabinet in London, the British delegates to the conference were disposed to stand by these agreements. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand were especially insistent on their claims, and were supported by the Japanese, who expected in return the support of Great Britain for positions in the Shantung peninsula and Manchuria. The South African representatives, also, were displeased, believing the plan would encourage the rebellious elements there that are still agitating for an independent South Africa.

Assuming that the internationalization plan is adopted, it is likely the control of the lands in question would be about as follows: German West Africa to France; the Kamerun to French Congo; German Southwest Africa to the South African Union; German East Africa mainly to Great Britain, a small part going to Belgian Congo; the Carolines and Marshall Islands to Japan; New Guinea to Australia; Samoa to New Zealand. Japan expresses willingness to give Kiaochow back to China, under conditions that have not yet developed. These are in the main the claims that were made by the allied nations; but President Wilson and his American colleagues made it clear they would not agree to the plan by which absolute possession of the German colonies

would be granted as a means of recouping war losses. The dividing up of the spoils of victory, they held, would be an absolute violation of the promises that the rights of communities and small nations should be protected. It was understood that if Italy agreed to the internationalization plan she would surrender her claim to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast as absolute possessions, perhaps being given control of the latter until the territory is ready to assert the principle of self-determination.

The supreme war council tentatively decided that the spread of lawlessness in Turkey made it necessary that allied troops should be sent there, and the military representatives were directed to prepare a report on the most equitable distribution of this military burden among the allies. The occupation of Turkey will continue until the peace conference has determined on the future government of Turkish territories. It is understood that Palestine, Armenia, Syria and Mesopotamia will come within the scope of the plan of dealing with colonies by the mandatory system.

The labor question bulks big in the doings of the peacemakers at Paris, and their international commission on labor regulation is now considering an elaborate scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment drafted by Mr. Barnes, British minister without portfolio, in conference with British trade unionists and representatives of India and the dominions.

The Polish commission of the supreme council, made up of representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, prepared to depart for Warsaw. It would seem that this commission has a big job before it, for while the Poles themselves are working fairly harmoniously under the leadership of Paderewski, they are beset by enemies on three sides and are engaged in continual warfare. The Russian bolsheviks and the Ukrainians are unrelenting in their attacks, and now the Czechs are assailing the Poles along their southern border. The former have captured a number of towns which they claim are properly within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, and they also have seized the mining regions of Karvin, upon which the Polish state relies largely for its mineral supplies.

This fighting, of course, is in direct disobedience of the recent order of the great powers that all hostilities must cease everywhere, but the Polish representatives in Paris say their country cannot stop fighting when it is under constant military attack.

Diplomatically, Russian matters were at a standstill, awaiting replies to the invitation to a conference of all factions on the Princes' islands in the Sea of Marmora. The bolshevik organs rather resented that plan, for they asserted the bolsheviks were gaining victories in the field that entitled them to more recognition. The representatives in Paris of the other factions continued in their attitude of passive opposition to the conference, and General Miller, head of the north Russia government in the absence of President Tschalikovsky, stated that it is not only inadvisable to hold any parley with the bolsheviks, but it would be physically impossible for the representatives of north Russia to reach the Princes' islands by February 15 without passing through bolshevik territory, which he considered impossible. The Omsk government insisted that the campaign against the bolsheviks must be pushed vigorously.

The claims of the bolsheviks to victory in the field were not without foundation. In the Archangel region they have forced the American and allied troops to withdraw quite a distance from their advanced positions, and they have driven General Dutoff out of the important city of Orenburg on the Ural river. On the other hand, they lost Saranpol, province of Tobolsk, to the Siberians and are reported to have been overthrown in Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan. In the Ukraine the soviet forces inflicted a severe defeat on the army of General Petlura and occupied Ekaterinoslav. There is little to choose between the contenders.

Just why the wild forces are in

north Russia and what they are expected to do there is still much of a mystery and it engaged the attention of the American senate last week when Senator Johnson of California vigorously attacked the policy, or lack of policy, of the administration in this matter. The course that is being pursued is equally displeasing to many Britishers, and the French never did approve of it.

One important point concerning payment by Germany is reported to have been settled by the peace conference. It was decided that while Germany must make full reparation for unjustifiable damage done, she and her associates will not be called on to pay heavy indemnities to reimburse the victorious nations for their war expenses. Nor will Germany be compelled to relinquish the indemnity she took from France in 1871. Belgium's reparation claims will have first consideration, and perhaps those of Serbia will come next.

On the eve of the assembling of the German national convention in Weimar, the Ebert government seemed firmly seated in the place of power, though there was a possibility of combinations that would dominate it. The Spartacists were in a hopeless minority, however, and there was every reason to believe the "revolution" would run the course laid out for it by the old-time leaders, who never have relinquished control actually. That the change of form of government has not wrought a miraculous change of the German heart or the German intention to rule is the opinion of General Gouraud, the French commander, as it is of many less well informed persons. This view is borne out by the increasingly insolent attitude of the conquered Huns, and by their naive surprise and indignation when they realized that they might not be admitted to membership in the league of nations immediately and on an equality with the nations that saved civilization from their criminal assault.

A French expert has summarized the policies of the present German government as follows:

Interior—1. Complete unity. 2. Redivision of the nation for administrative purposes into a number of departments approximately of equal size without taking account of the present divisions.

Exterior—1. The annexation of German Austria. 2. Opposition to the formation of a strong Poland.

The annexation of German Austria may be balked by the formation of the proposed Danube confederation of all the states along the Danube, including German Austria and Bulgaria, for it is figured that if Germany is permitted to annex the part of Austria she covets she would be stronger than ever in territory and population.

A good deal of excitement and some resentment were stirred up in America by the announcement of a British embargo on many imports, effective March 1. Among the commodities named are numerous American products, and those who seek to arouse antagonism between the United States and Great Britain were quick to accuse the British of starting a trade war. More reasonable persons recognize that the embargo is an emergency measure to help England in the rehabilitation of her industries and that it is undoubtedly only temporary. At the same time, American business men were aroused by it to the necessity of looking after our own place in world trade.

Great Britain is having a serious time with the labor problem. Several thousand workers in England, Wales and Ireland have quit, either for more pay or for shorter hours without reduction of wages. Belfast seems to be in the worst predicament, for business and transportation are virtually suspended, riots are frequent, shops are being looted every night and the city is in darkness.

In the United States unpreparedness for peace is at the bottom of a great deal of unrest concerning the unemployment of returning soldiers. States and communities are getting busy, however, and it is hoped that soon there will be positions for all, at least as good as those they left to serve their country.

## THE HABIT OF SAVING

Having money is a matter of habit. Think of the things you spend money for, and you'll find you could save ten per cent of your wages, if you desired to. It isn't going without things you really need, but watching where you've been wasting. The habit of saving nickels and dimes in a Bank Account becomes automatic in a month or so, and you'll find it more fun than spending money. Say what you please about money, having it does give one the glad-to-be-alive feeling—for you can work better and enjoy life in a way you'll never know until you save.

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We Pay 4% On Savings Accounts.

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## Our Day

by Wilbur D. Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,  
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats  
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,  
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—  
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,  
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,  
An echo that shall never grow the less,  
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns  
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—  
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones  
Who planned the structure in the former years,  
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life  
That this great nation-song should never cease,  
Who blent the surging song of somber strife  
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north  
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west  
And in the mighty song their lips send forth  
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.  
And deeper than the very deepest chord  
Are the foundations laid in days ago  
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—  
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song  
That quivers in the bosom of the sky  
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—  
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.  
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,  
The bugles shout in answer to the drum  
And send a sense of strength to you and me  
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"  
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!